

STAGE ALL SET FOR LAST SESSION OF ARMS PARLEY President Harding to End Famous Conference Tomorrow.

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...to provide a procedure for dealing with questions that may arise in connection with the execution of the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of the treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to their general policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity.

...to resolve that there shall be established in China a board of reference to which all questions arising in connection with the execution of the aforesaid articles may be referred for investigation and report.

...Jap Homeland Excluded.

The special conference provided in Article IV of the treaty to be signed at Washington on February 6, 1922, with reference to the Chinese customs tariff shall formulate for the approval of the powers concerned a detailed plan for the construction of the border.

The conference also adopted the supplement to the Pacific pact, which made effective the belief originally expressed by President Harding that the Japanese home islands were excluded from the four-power Pacific treaty provision. It was as follows:

"The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Italy have through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the quadruple treaty signed at Washington on December 12, 1921:

"The term 'insular possessions and insular dominions' used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Sakhalin), Formosa, and the Pescadores, and the islands under the mandate of Japan.

"The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said treaty to which it is supplementary.

"The provision of Article IV of the aforesaid treaty of December 12, 1921, relating to ratification shall be applicable to the present agreement which in French and English shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to each of the other contracting powers."

There also was read into the record of the conference the positions of the United States and Japan regarding the Chinese tariff. The Japanese pledge themselves to withdraw eventually from Siberia while the United States frankly announces that it will not tolerate any violation of Russian territorial rights.

Board to Review War Rules.

Senator Root personally presented the resolution which provides for the calling of a supplementary conference which is to revise the rules of warfare. It was specifically set forth in this agreement that the conference "shall not review the submarine and the poison gas treaty."

After this the conference adopted a supplement to the naval treaty which binds all of the signatories not to sell any of their warships to the enemy and final ratification of the treaty. Such a sale, it was explained, would be a violation of the treaty provisions.

The complete business program of the treaty session was finished at 12:35, and then opportunity was given for the spokesmen of the various delegations to express their opinion of the work accomplished. The first speaker was Mr. Balfour, who referred to the opening address of President Harding, and said that his suggestion that the conference was to work for the welfare of mankind was well made.

Can Help China.

"I think the advice so nobly tendered has been taken advantage of," said the British delegation leader, "and we have had a consciousness that we were working in the service of mankind."

He referred to the agreement on China as being of the utmost importance, declaring that any nation that in the future might try to bring about a secret understanding in China would be considered outside of the comity of nations.

"The Chinese situation," he declared, "has been one that always was dangerous, and he admitted that he was not certain that anxiety over China was at an end. However, it was his opinion that China must work out her own changes to meet the situation now existing. All that the other nations can do, in the opinion of Mr. Balfour, is to help China."

D'Ale's Lands U. S.

At great length he reviewed the general work of the conference, especially as it affects China, and declared that all nations now have a set of rules of conduct to deal with Chinese affairs. All of the treaties arranged by the conference will work out to prevent war, in the opinion of the speaker.

Speakers for each of the delegations made speeches along similar lines. All praised in the warmest terms the action of President Harding in calling the conference and the American delegation, especially Secretary Hughes, for leadership.

Viscount D'Ale, the delegate from Portugal, was eloquent in his remarks.

"America," he said, "has justified her leadership in the world." Secretary of State Hughes, in closing, among other things said: "The measure of success which



Eager for Asia Minor Oil. FEDERAL ENGINEERS REPORT ON ROOF CRASH INVESTIGATION

District Attorney Says Faulty Construction Caused Collapse of Theater

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reports to have known of inferior material being used in the construction of the theater, and other persons who are reported to have heard sounds of the shearing of metal and settling of masonry, were scored by Mr. Crandall.

"If the people who make these assertions had told us about the 'inferior material' being used and of the strange sounds of the settling of masonry, I would have immediately closed up the theater and made necessary repairs," he said.

He expressed the opinion that such stories were flights of imagination, but added that such persons should be summoned before grand jury as well as the coroner's jury to give testimony.

Emphatic denial was registered by Mr. Crandall to published reports attributed to a decorator that three cracks existed in the roof. According to the statement said to have been made by the decorator, he was called in to fill the cracks and paint them over about three weeks ago. The statement attributed to the decorator was branded by Mr. Crandall as "unqualifiedly and absolutely false."

Drawing of the Plans.

When it was decided to build the Knickerbocker, Mr. Crandall explained, Mr. Gans was employed to draw the plans and specifications. The plans were approved by the proper District officials, the building inspector and Engineer Comdr. Mr. Gans and with such approval the work was started.

During the construction of the building, inspectors from the building inspector's office were on the scene to watch the construction, as well as Mr. Gans and his force. The building, on completion, was subject to a rigid inspection by District officials before it could be opened, while another inspection by District officials was necessary when application was made for a permit to operate the theater.

Mr. Crandall stated emphatically that there is no desire to his part to shirk responsibility and if it is shown that he was in any way responsible, he wants to be punished. Scores of letters and telegrams expressing sympathy have been received by Mr. Crandall. One of the letters came from C. O'Donnell, who lost his mother and father in the crash.

We have obtained here is due to two things.

"First we have had a definite aim. We have set ourselves determined of controversy, and second, to the reduction of armament so far as that could be obtained."

"We have not devoted ourselves to hopes. We have devoted ourselves to hopes which could be obtained."

Following the adjournment of the final work session of the conference yesterday, with what seemed in spirit with a general desire to rush to conclusion, the final details of bringing the parity to a definite end, the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries met and signed the Shantung treaty.

But while the Washington conference is practically over now and will come to a definite end on Monday, the parity, practically speaking, will continue for a long time, and the machinery for the promotion of world peace which has been set in motion by this conference, will be moving for years to come.

Given Role of Leadership.

The American State Department in Washington from now on will be a center of international affairs. The United States government has been made the headquarters for official notifications and other machinery for carrying out the various treaties concluded in the conference.

From a broader aspect, also, the American government has been given the role of international leadership in promoting world peace through the provisions of the conference treaties.

Practically all of the treaties of the conference provide for future international conferences, in some form or other, to meet world problems, and many observers last night saw a definite realization of President Harding's plans for a "Association of Nations" through periodic international conferences.

The President, while the arms conference was in session expressed himself in favor of such a fulfillment of his association of nations' idea, and expressed the hope that this would result from the Washington conference. It was thought likely last night that Mr. Harding might deal with this subject in his address to the conference tomorrow.

SCIENCE WOULD AVERT DRYING UP OF ROCK CREEK Experiments in Swiss Forests Show Needs, Says P.S. Ridsdale.

Plans outlined by Lieut. Col. C. O. Ridsdale, of the department of public buildings and grounds looking to prevent Rock Creek from drying up were highly praised yesterday by P. S. Ridsdale, secretary of the American Forestry Association. Mr. Ridsdale points to the experiments made by Switzerland as to the influence of forests on the run-off in mountains.

"What a calamity," says Secretary Ridsdale, "if we do not protect the headwaters of the creek in the most famous 'right-in-a-city' park in the world. We should all wake up to Col. Ridsdale's suggestion. Beneficial influence of forests upon streamflow in hilly and mountainous regions has long been recognized. This recognition is so widespread many European countries have enacted legislation for the preservation of their mountain forests, and the United States is well embarked on a program for the acquisition by the Federal government of such lands as the watersheds of navigable streams. The best example is furnished by the streamflow investigation that has been under way at the Swiss forest experiment station since 1900.

Data on Streamflow.

"Watersheds of 137 and 173 acres, the first of which was almost wholly forested and the other slightly less than one-third forested, were selected. With the single exception of the forest cover, the two watersheds were strictly comparable in other respects, such as form, topography, geology and climate. For eighteen years complete meteorological observations have been made and accurate records of run-off maintained in the two basins. These have yielded the most complete and convincing data yet available as to the precise part played by the forest in the regulation of streamflow.

"The proportion of the yearly run-off to the total precipitation averaged practically the same, approximately 60 per cent in the two watersheds. The distribution of the run-off was, however, very different. In general the discharge of the forested watershed was more uniform than that from the poorly-forested one, with high minima and low maxima. This difference is due to the greater absorptive capacity of the forest soil, resulting from its porosity and permeability, and not as was formerly thought, from its humus cover. The latter can, it is true, retain a very large quantity of water, but it does not give this up readily to the underlying soil. In fact, the forest soil, by its absorption of rain water, holds it in the soil of the well-forested area than by that of the poorly-forested one. Indeed the maximum discharge from the former after such rains was seldom more than one-third to one-half as much as from the latter. After prolonged rains the effect of the forest cover upon streamflow depended on the moisture content of the soil at the beginning of the rain.

"If the soil was comparatively dry at that time its effect in preventing surface run-off was quite noticeable, while if it was already thoroughly soaked there was little difference in the discharge of the two streams. Although the forest does not thus prevent the runoff of all floods, equally heavy discharges from the well-forested watershed did less damage than those from the other because their velocity was lower and they carried a smaller amount of sediment. All of the differences noted would have been more pronounced had the well-forested watershed not had steeper slopes than the other, and had the latter been completely deforested."

Comparison in Colorado.

"Soon we will compare these results with those obtained from the very similar study now under way at Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo. The clearing of the area took place a year ago, so that it will soon be possible to draw tentative conclusions.

"Results of the Swiss investigation will greatly strengthen the hands of those who are urging the protection of our mountain forests as a means of safeguarding our water supplies. While the precise relations determined to exist, there are strictly applicable only to other areas with the same physical conditions, careful analysis of the factors concerned leaves no doubt that the demonstrated tendency of a forest cover in hilly countries to check surface run-off and to equalize stream flow is universal. Added strength is thus given to the policy of Federal acquisition of mountain forests, inaugurated nearly ten years ago by the passage of the Weeks law."

Two Lectures This Week At St. John's College

Two lectures will be given at St. John's College, one Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock by George A. Schreiner, on "The Dardanelles Campaign," and another Thursday morning at 9 o'clock by Dr. John O'Grady, on "Social Service."

The board of governors of the School of Commerce and Finance will meet Thursday night and the ladies' auxiliary Friday night.

Irish Meetings to Be Resumed

The Padraic H. Pearce Council of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic will resume its regular meetings tonight at 8 p. m. at Gonzaga Hall, Miss Ada Gannon, formerly national chairman of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, will speak.

POLICY ON GENOA TO BE DECIDED BY U. S. SHORTLY Conclusion of Arms Parley Permits Reply to Invitation.

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tions. The thing I have in mind is, very briefly, to apply that same principle of segregated credit and responsibility. In order to provide a sound, uniform and reliable basis for the transactions of international trade. Granting all that may be said about the difficulties and complications involved, I am nevertheless prepared to make my own modest claims that the thing is possible, that it can be made workable and that it would produce vast and prompt benefits in all trade and commerce.

Our own experience with State and Federal currencies and, before that, with the colonial and continental currencies, justifies the belief that a type of international currency based on special government guarantees and on ample gold reserves could be brought into existence and made useful.

Proposal, More Respectable.

"Nobody who has been following the development of intelligent opinion regarding this set of problems can doubt that proposals of this kind are constantly becoming more and more respectable, less and less chimerical and unworkable. The functions of an international bank of exchange, closely articulated with the financial systems of the participating countries, would have to be worked out in care and detail; their ultimate scope would be determined by experience.

"By the co-operation of the powerful governments and banking establishments of the world those securities could be made the means of bringing together an adequate reserve of gold and credit for the creation of an international trade bank."

"Such an institution might issue an international currency, or it might conduct its operations in the terms of American dollars, Swiss francs, Dutch guilders—of any money system that is recognized as securely on a gold basis. Former Secretary of Treasury Shaw recently proposed the employment of the American dollar in settlement of international transactions, pointing out that the amount of dollars that would be required to be actually shipped from country to country in settlements would be almost ridiculously small in proportion to the volume of business done.

"The idea of an international trade bank is not essentially dead, and would appeal more effectively because it would not be subject to the charge that the money and banking systems of a particular country were getting too great a prestige. I do not believe the thing impossible or impracticable provided we have vision, imagination, and initiative enough to lead us into a careful exploration of possible methods.

"I believe that it is time for consideration of measures to apply effective forms of international co-operation to this problem. Such an institution would furnish to every country not only an incentive, but a valued and ever present aid to bring its own currency system up toward parity with the medium of international transactions.

"Its power over the ratios of monetary exchange would constitute a leverage upon governments disposed

DRY GOODS MEN TO HAVE BIG WEEK The interest and attention of Washington dry goods merchants this week will be centered upon the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

Members of the department store section of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and other merchants have planned to attend the convention.

Every phase of merchandising will be up for discussion at the convention, which will open Wednesday morning and will continue through Friday.

Distinguished merchandising experts of America and abroad will address the convention. Among the Washingtonians who are on the program are Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, Representative Sidney Anderson, of Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry; Miss Isabel Craig Bacon, special agent for retail selling; Federal Board for Vocational Education; C. F. Nesbit, of the Mutual Insurance Agency; and Harold Young, Washington secretary of the National Association of Retail Dry Goods Association.

Charles J. Columbus, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, will leave for New York tomorrow to attend the convention of the National Association of Retail Secretaries of which he is the Washington representative, as well as the convention of National Retail Dry Goods Association.

G. U. Law School Seniors To Hold "Prom" Tuesday

The senior class of Georgetown Law School will conduct its annual "prom" at the Willard Hotel on Tuesday next. There will be dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock, and during the evening a seated supper will be served. MacWilliams' Orchestra will furnish melody for the waltzing and fox-trotting of the embryo lawyers.

The class has extended an invitation to all Georgetown men of each department of the university to be present.

SPRITUAL RETREAT FOR WOMEN OPENS

One week of spiritual retreat for women will be opened in St. Aloysius' Church tonight at 7:30 o'clock by Rev. William F. J. Madden, S. J., of the Jesuit Missionary Band.

The principal daily exercise during the retreat will be held at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and will consist of the rosary, a sermon and benediction of the blessed sacrament. The rector of St. Aloysius, the Rev. Paul R. Conniff, S. J., has requested that as many as possible attend mass and receive communion daily during the period of retreat.

Rev. Thomas A. Emmet, S. J., of the Jesuit Missionary Band, will conduct the second week of retreat, which will begin next Sunday night and will be exclusively for men.

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Ex-President Wilson Applauded at Theater

Former President and Mrs. Wilson, with Miss Bertha Bolling, attended B. F. Keith's Theater last evening and were applauded heartily by the audience. They appeared in the singing of Miss Jordon, who added to her program "Ellie, Ellie," the Jewish song of mourning, and Massenet's "Elegie."

Learning that the Keith orchestra had been playing Barlow's "The League Triumphant," dedicated to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Mr. Wilson thanked the Keith conductor, C. Fred Clarke.

Here Are the Winners in Last Week's Title Contest.

FIRST PRIZE (\$10)—"The With-held Heart," Charles Miller, 1104 East Capitol street.

SECOND PRIZE (\$5)—"Suit's Pressed while You Wait," Laura E. Tudor, Government Hotels, V-W Building.

THIRD PRIZE (\$4)—"A Card Index to Volumes of Sentiment," Ernest N. Smith, 1615 Q street northwest.

FOURTH PRIZE (\$3)—"Trying to Make a Grand Slam," Mrs. J. E. Curtis, 401 Hobart place northwest.

FIFTH PRIZE (\$2)—"Not according to Elwell," J. H. Edwards, 1731 Twentieth street northwest.

SIXTH PRIZE (\$1)—"Say It with Hearts," S. L. Best, Cherrydale, Va.

Values to \$45 \$24.00 Values to \$45